

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

WITH CLARITY AND
WRITTEN DISPOSITIONS OF CHARACTER,
GIVEN DAILY BY
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 302 Broadway, New-York.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED SEWING-MACHINES,
\$50 and upward.
No. 406 Broadway, N. Y.

WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE.

REPAIRING AND
Selling all kinds of Sewing-Machines,
No. 406 Broadway, N. Y.

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE—Reliable, Harmless

and in fact the best of all. Sold by
BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE, No. 406 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT

have been
tested in all parts of the world for Coughs and Colds, and have
never failed in curing the worst cases. A hundred thousand
certificates can be shown to prove this.

TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE

CLOCKS—See most accurate time in the world.
BIRNEY & CO., No. 487 Broadway.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
We notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What
is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the
name and address of the writer, and necessarily for publication
only, but as a guarantee for his good faith.
Business letters should in all cases be addressed to THE NEW-
YORK TRIBUNE.
We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Unprecedented Receipts for Subscriptions.

The Tribune's receipts, on Wednesday, Jan. 3, for mail
subscriptions alone, amounted to over Eleven Thousand Dollars,
not including receipts through carriers and news-agents. This is
doubtless a larger amount than was ever before received by a
newspaper for country subscriptions.

The Tribune Almanac for 1861.

This popular annual will be ready in a few days. In
order to publish the Election Returns as full as possible,
delay has been unavoidable.

The President, Governor and Mayor having united
in recommending that this day be observed as one of
Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, with reference to our
National troubles, we shall issue our Evening Edition
of THE TRIBUNE.

An order has been issued from the War De-
partment, countermanding Secretary Floyd's direc-
tion to ship heavy guns South.

The steamer Australasian, with European dates
of the 22d ult., arrived here yesterday. The
news is not very important.

Our Washington dispatch gives some curious
facts, of recent discovery, in regard to the cor-
rupt and treasonable disposal of arms by the late
Secretary of War.

The Philadelphia Press, which ought to be
pretty well informed, says that it is Chambers
McKibbin, Naval Officer of that port, who has
been nominated by the President to the Collec-
torship of Charleston.

Three Companies of the United States Flying
Artillery are to be concentrated at or near
Washington on the occasion of the inauguration
of Mr. Lincoln, and Gen. Scott will superintend
the necessary arrangements for preserving order,
in case any breach of the peace is attempted.

A dispatch from Tallahassee, Florida, says the
State Convention, now in session, will pass
resolutions declaring the right of the State to
secede, and then deliberately proceed to deter-
mine the terms of the ordinance of secession.
Judge McIntosh has resigned from the Federal
Court.

The announcement of the seizure of forts and
arsenals in Georgia and North Carolina has cre-
ated the belief at Washington that it is the in-
tention of the Revolutionists to seize upon all
the unprotected forts at the South. That section
of the country appears to be in a very defence-
less condition.

In the South Carolina Convention, yesterday,
a resolution was introduced, and tabled for the
present, empowering the citizens of the United
States, domiciled outside of South Carolina, to
hold and dispose of real estate without hindrance
or molestation. A secret session was then had
to consider the adjournment and appointment of
delegates to a General Convention.

The steamer Northern Light with the Califor-
nia mails of the 11th ult., arrived yesterday.
She brings \$1,455,380 in treasure. Her Califor-
nia news has been anticipated by Pony Express
arrivals. The revolution in New-Granada is, ap-
parently, accomplished. Col. Rudecindo Lopez had
routed, for the fourth time, the General Govern-
ment troops. The people had pronounced against
Opina, and the Liberals had again obtained pos-
session of the Government.

The Mississippi Disunionist Commissioner to the
State of Delaware, appeared before the Legisla-
ture of that State yesterday, and was listened to
with considerable patience while he delivered
himself of his treasonable propositions, when a
resolution was unanimously adopted by both
branches of the Legislature declaring an "un-
qualified disapproval of the remedy for the ex-
isting difficulties suggested by the resolutions
of the Legislature of Mississippi." The Com-
missioner is now on his way home.

In the House of Representatives yesterday Mr.
Bingham of Ohio reported from the Judiciary
Committee a bill for the collection of the re-
venues in places where its collection in the usual
manner has become impracticable. The bill au-
thorizes the Collector to fix the custom-house
either on shipboard or in any safe point within
the district, and to require all ships to pay the
duties there in cash. It is expected that the
subject will be considered in the House on Tues-
day next.

Mr. Douglas made a speech yesterday in the
Senate, charging the Republican party with
being the authors of the Secession. This is
rather false and meaner than is usual for Mr.
Douglas. He might just as well charge the Re-
publicans with defiling him in the Charleston
Convention. It is certain that the men who
there gave him his quietus, are now leading the
great Cotton Revolution. Wouldn't it be well
for Mr. Douglas, considering how far he is ad-
vanced in life, and how all his hopes in this
world are annihilated, to devote the rest of his
existence to telling the truth? Besides, what he
now says is only plagiarized from Mr. Buchanan.
He certainly ought to be ashamed of it.

vote of the people the question of recognizing
slaves as property in all territories south of 36°
30'. This seems to us a rather needless trouble.
The question was settled by the people on the 6th
of November last, after a very long and able dis-
cussion, in which Mr. Crittenden bore a distin-
guished part. Does Mr. C. suppose that South
Carolina has scared us so that we shall vote
differently now? If he does, we think he is mis-
taken. His resolutions stand no more chance of
being adopted by the people than he does of be-
coming Prime Minister in the new Cotton Em-
pire.

The Committee of Thirty-three yesterday adopted
resolutions, offered by Mr. Bristow of Kentucky,
declaring the recognition of Slavery in the States
where it exists, and denying any authority, legally
or otherwise, outside of such States, to interfere
with the slaves or Slavery; recognizing the jus-
tice and propriety of executing the Constitution
and all laws made in pursuance thereof, includ-
ing the Fugitive Slave law; discountenancing
mob violence to the citizens of each State
laws; granting to the citizens of each State
all the privileges and immunities of the citizens
of the several States, and recognizing no sufficient
cause, from any source, for a dissolution of the
Government.

Dispatches received in this city yesterday from
Washington announced that Fort Sumter is now
besieged; that Fort Moultrie has been completely
repaired and the guns remounted, and that the
rebels were fully prepared to open fire upon
Major Anderson and his little garrison.

We trust that these reports are exaggerated.
We can scarcely believe that the fanaticism of
South Carolina has risen to such a pitch as to
prompt her to actually begin the conflict; though
after the seizure of Fort Moultrie and of Castle
Pickens and the United States revenue cut-
ter, open and flagrant acts of rebellion, there is
little reason to suppose that the revolted slave-
holders will hesitate at anything.

Should the news prove true the Government at
Washington has, of course, but one course to
pursue, and that is to promptly reinforce Major
Anderson and send all the naval force at its com-
mand to Charleston. If this is not done there is
reason to apprehend, in the present temper of the
country, a spontaneous rush of volunteers from
the North by sea in numbers sufficient not only
to rescue Major Anderson, but to put a sudden
and summary end to the rebellion in South Car-
olina. If the Government shrinks its duty much
longer the people may take the matter into their
own hands. The only way to prevent unauthor-
ized volunteer expeditions, is for the Federal
authorities to act with decision and energy. Had
it done so at the outset bloodshed might have been
avoided. If the Federal property in the Southern
seaports had been properly garrisoned and sup-
ported by an adequate naval force, the treason of
the slaveholders would have confined itself to
empty words and gasconading proclamations.
They have been tempted into open war by the
inability of the Government and the weakness
of its garrisons.

IS COMPROMISE IN ORDER?

We ask this question of sober, patriotic, con-
servative citizens, who do not regard Govern-
ment as a farce and are unwilling to see that one
which they love and have sworn to uphold run
exclusively for the benefit of traitors or stock-
jobbers. Let them but give a glance at the more
conspicuous facts which indicate our present po-
sition:

It is a fact that South Carolina has, of her
own mere volition, assumed to dissolve the Union
which makes us a nation, and has declared her-
self utterly separated from and alien to that
Union.

It is a fact that she has sent Commissioners to
Washington to treat with the Federal Executive
for the surrender to her of the Federal forts in
Charleston Harbor and their armament, and of
the light-houses, &c., along her coast.

It is a fact that she has assumed to own and
control the Federal Custom-House in Charleston
and the Federal post-offices dotting her soil.

It is a fact that, purely because Major Ander-
son, in command of the forts aforesaid, has seen fit
to concentrate his sixty or seventy men in
that one of those forts most remote from the
City, and least exposed to capture by assault
from the adjacent main land, the rebellious State
has proceeded to take military possession of the
residue of those forts, the half dozen Federal
soldiers left therein having quietly retired at the
approach of an overwhelming force.

It is a fact that Fort Sumter is at this mo-
ment substantially invested by the Secessionists,
who are on the point of opening fire on it, if
they have not already done so, they knowing
that its guns are not half mounted nor nearly
half manned, and hoping to reduce it before it
can be relieved.

It is a fact that, at the very outset of this re-
bellion, long before Major Anderson had made
any movement with regard to it, the Federal
Arsenal in Charleston, containing many thousand
stand of Federal arms, was seized by the insur-
gents, who stopped the transfer of ammunition
therefrom under Major A.'s order and compelled
his men to return without any.

It is a fact that the Federal Collector and
Postmaster have fraternized with the rebels,
while the Federal District Judge has resigned and
become one of their leaders, and that the Federal
flag has been hauled down and the Disunion
banner raised instead not only on the captured
forts but on the Federal Custom-House, Arsenal,
and Post-Office.

It is a fact that the Carolina Plenipotentiaries
in Washington impudently protested against
Major Anderson's removal from a fort in which
the rebels could have wiped out his little band in
twenty minutes to one where it will bother them
to take him in six weeks, and threatened to
"break off the negotiations" if he were not
forthwith ordered back to the place where they
could easily kill him.

It is a fact that the emissaries of South
Carolina are busily fomenting rebellion in nearly
or quite every Slave State, with intent to split
the Union through the center, and make one of
their own, into which none but Slave States
shall be admitted.

It is a fact that telegraphic reports of the
seizure of the United States forts on the coast of
North Carolina by the secessionist Governor of
that State, acting on his naked responsibility,
without a whisper of authority from any quarter,
were received with quite general credence
throughout the country. Though the deed was
not done, the report doubtless foreshadowed what
is contemplated and intended.

rent rumor affirm the existence of a wide-spread
conspiracy of Southern traitors to seize the City
of Washington by military force about the 1st
of March next, inaugurate a Pro-Slavery insur-
gent Government therein, and prevent by arms the
inauguration of President Lincoln there on the
4th. Even *The Herald* says:

"After the threat which has been openly made that the duly
elected President of the United States, from the 4th of March
next, shall not be inaugurated; with the evidence before the
public, broadly intimated by the press of Virginia, that a re-
volutionary conspiracy is organized to seize upon and occupy the
District of Columbia; with an excited background of thirteen
other Slave States, frenzied into hatred of the institutions of the
North, panting to avenge real or imagined injuries, and ready to
throw their whole strength into the scale in the case of civil
war, it would be madness—worse than madness—to leave the
seat of Government undefended, and to make future sections
of 'Slaves a matter of necessity, or dependent upon the caprice
of a mob.'"

In view of all these facts, we ask conserva-
tive, law-respecting citizens, Republican or Demo-
cratic, North or South, is this a time for com-
promise? Can you conscientiously say that it
would be right now to make concessions to fac-
tion and treason? For nothing is clearer than
this: Whatever shall now be done in the way
of concession to Slavery will be hailed and
exulted over as yielded by Northern fears to
Southern threats of secession and civil war.
Men and brethren! can we really afford—acting
not for a day, but for all time—to proffer this
bounty on rebellion and treason?

THE PULPIT AND POLITICS.

The Bishop of New-York—the venerable Dr.
Horatio Potter—has, by his recent "Pastoral Let-
ter" to the Clergy and Laity of his diocese,
inaugurated, we hope, a new era for the Episco-
pal pulpit. The sacred duty resting upon the
Clergy to enforce upon their congregations, not
alone the ordinary duties that belong to them in
their social relations as husbands, sons, and
neighbors, but those which, under our system of
government, devolve upon them as the citizens
and sovereigns of this wide Republic, have been,
to a fearful extent, ignored, neglected, and de-
nied. When in exceptional cases, like that of
the late Dudley A. Tyng, it has been performed
with a fearless eloquence, beautiful in one so
young, and that will long keep green his mem-
ory; or when, by a man like Dr. C. S. Henry,
it has been faithfully and ably enforced, as in his
recent essay on "Politics and the Pulpit,"
Church journals have vied with each other
in expressions of indignation and displeasure.
The result of this silence on the part of the
Church—to say nothing of the infidelity to
which it has naturally led those who judge
Christianity by the Clergy—is seen in the utter
demoralization of the Federal Government, faith-
less to every principle of honor and of right—
treacherous alike to friends and foes—permeated
with corruption, and at last culminating in
treason.

The Bishop recognizes the crisis "in the
affairs of our beloved country as so mo-
mentous" as to render apology for his letter
unnecessary. "To the eye of the Christian
patriot," he remarks, "what a melancholy
spectacle does the condition of this great
country present!" and he reminds the Clergy
that "the time is come to pause in our head-
long career, to open our eyes to a wider sur-
vey of our relations and duties," and to
"ascend to a higher position, whence we may
cast a look of equal love and regard over the
people and fortunes of all these States." The
politician in his selfishness is apt to re-
gard only that fraction of the people who possess
votes and power; the merchant and manufacturer
look especially to their correspondents and cus-
tomers; the advocate or apologist of Slavery
bethinks him only of the master; the upholder of
an aristocracy of color confines his survey to the
whites; but the Christian Bishop, from his higher
position, instructs his flock to cast "a look of
equal and loving regard" over all the people,
without limitation or exception, white and black,
bond and free, rich and poor, master and slave.

Having thus exhibited the spirit in which we
should approach the question, the Bishop counsels
the clergy to proceed to their duty, and reminds
them of a great point that is in danger of
being forgotten. "Let us encourage an ear-
nest endeavor to find out some basis for a
"permanent settlement of existing questions." He
warns them against "a sacrifice of princi-
ple," and says, "Let us invoke a spirit of
justice and moderation." The letter, which is
eminently conciliatory in its tone, and so gentle
in its pleadings that it cannot reasonably give
offense, closes with the prayer "that this great
nation may be a wise and understanding
nation exalted by righteousness, and preserved
by a gracious Providence to the end of time
"to be the bulwark of Liberty and true Religion,
and the home of the weary and heavy-laden of
all lands." How long it may be before the
weary and heavy-laden Africans shall realize the
fruition of this excellent prayer, God only knows;
but we congratulate the country and Christen-
dom that, at a moment when Southern pulpits
are preaching Slavery and teaching treason, this
petition has ascended to Heaven from the lips
of every Episcopal clergyman in the diocese of New-
York.

That all the clergy will be equally desirous to
make this country "the bulwark of liberty" is
not to be expected. Some few, perhaps (we beg
their pardon if we are mistaken), may prefer to
see it "the bulwark of Slavery." Differences of
opinion, too, in regard to our duties as citizens,
will undoubtedly exist; but we rejoice that it is
now the recognized duty of all clergymen to ex-
press their convictions, whatever they may be,
and not to sit any longer idle spectators of the
greatest conflict the world has ever seen between
civilization and barbarism, playing the ignominious
part denounced in the Scriptures as that of
"dumb dogs."

Trinity Church has led the way in reply to
the injunction of the Bishop to speak at this cri-
sis, and Dr. Vinton, in an able sermon on the true
character of Government, joins issue with the
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Presently, the Episco-
pal clergy throughout the diocese will "open
their eyes to a wider survey of our relations
and duties," and endeavor "to find out some
"permanent settlement of existing questions." The
Bishop is right. We want a permanent
settlement. We are sick unto death of make-
shifts and hollow compromises.

In 1790, we had 657,527 slaves in the United
States. Notwithstanding the abolition of Slavery
at the North, the Slaves at the South now num-
ber some four millions. The Federal Govern-
ment, administered for half a century in the in-
terest of the slaveholders, has acquired for them
Florida, Louisiana, and Texas. At their demand,
we have robbed and murdered the Mexicans, and

a fugitive law at whose infancy Christendom has
stood aghast. Whatever the slaveholders have
wanted, they have taken. Their will has been
our law. In distributing Federal offices, they
have taken the lion's share, compromising with
the North by allowing us to pay the deficit of the
Post-Office in the Southern States, amounting
annually to more than \$800,000.

Every sacrifice that an easy, generous, compli-
ng people could make, we have made—overlook-
ing their petulance—pardoning their greediness—
succumbing to their threats—ceding dirt when-
ever they wished. The result its before us.
Good faith cast to the winds—the Missouri
Compromise trampled in the dust, in a desperate
attempt to enslave Kansas, with crimes so mean
and black on the part of the Federal Government
as to make decent men of all parties denounce
the villainy; and the slaveholders, taking naught
but infamy from that defeated avowal, and ad-
vised by the Presidential election that the North
will yield no more territory to be cursed with
their blighting bondage, are uniting to overthrow
the Union which they can no longer use for
propagating Slavery, and, encouraged by traitors
at Washington, grow bold and insolent in their
defiance.

What will be a permanent settlement of this
difficulty? A grant of New-Mexico to the insatiable
maw of Slavery? The reestablishment of the
Missouri line which they have wiped out as
unconstitutional? A penitential promise that we
will hunt slaves and obey the Fugitive act, which
even in Carolina is acknowledged to be a void
statute of an usurping Congress? The surrender
of Fort Sumter and its gallant band? Or some
other mass of humble pie over which we are to
say grace and return thanks, as removing from
us the displeasure of the Carolina rebels?

Every sane man knows that any or all of these
miserable devices would still the struggle but for
a day, and would inevitably expose us to more
monstrous demands to-morrow. We need, as
the Bishop says, a permanent settlement. Let
the clergy look to that. They may, perhaps,
find, on a review of the past, that we have dis-
regarded, in our pride as a nation, and our de-
sire for harmony and peace, some great prin-
ciples of justice and mercy. The Apostle was
clearly right—"First pure, then peaceable." In
the settlement now to be made, whatever it be,
let there be "no sacrifice of principle." On this
point, let the clergy speak as their ancient fathers
and English bishops spoke—not in those vague
generalities wherein lieth fraud, but openly and
to the point. Their silence hitherto has been
crime. As Bishop Wilberforce told them in his
History of the American Church, "It is a time
"for martyrdom, and the mother of the Saints
"has scarcely brought forth one confessor."

How far they are responsible for the existing
state of things, for the infidelity and corruption
that abound, for the slave-trade at the North,
for rebellion at the South, and for every phase
of crime at Washington, we shall not inquire;
but we again heartily congratulate them, that
they have now the opportunity, at the call of
their Bishop, to retrieve the past, to guide aright
the course of the nation, and to assist at the re-
inauguration of Christian principle, as the foun-
dation-stone of American policy. To-day is the
appointed day of humiliation and fasting; and, as
politics are for once to be preached on the
highest civil authority, no better opportunity can
offer, not only to the Episcopal clergymen to con-
form to the injunction of their spiritual head,
but to the clergy of all denominations to preach
truly and conscientiously. The sermons for
the occasion are already written. Let us hope
that they will breathe the right spirit, and in our
private humiliation and prayer let us turn for
food for reflection to the liveliest chapter of the
prophet Isaiah.

PRAISE FOR BUCHANAN.

The Herald is bent on preserving its repu-
tation for eccentricity, to which end it persists
in lauding the Old Public Functionary. Here
is its last effort:

"Mr. Buchanan tells them [the South Carolina Commissioners]
that he not only intends to collect the revenue and execute the
Federal law in South Carolina, as in other parts of the Union,
but that he will defend the property of the Federal Government
with all the power at his command. Thus, as Chief Magistrate
of the United States, sworn to support the Constitution thereof,
Mr. Buchanan rises to the full standard of his official obligations
to the country."

"We are gratified that our confidence in him, as a statesman
and a patriot, is thus vindicated before the world. Had he made
his own will and caprice the public policy, the law of his Cabinet
from the beginning, it would have saved him a world of trouble.
He should never have permitted his late Secretary of the Treasury, for instance, to urge upon Con-
gress a tariff policy in direct conflict with that of the head of the
Government. If the unity of the Cabinet upon that subject
demanded the removal of Mr. Cobb, he should have been
removed at once. Mr. Floyd, too, as Secretary of War, should
have been dismissed upon the discovery that he had been debasing
in every transaction jobs and fort-side speculations to the
jeopardy of the Administration. Had Mr. Buchanan, reading
his own generous feelings, followed the examples of Gen. Jackson
in this matter of a loyal Cabinet, even to the extent, if
necessary, for the first year or two, of a new Cabinet every six
months, there would have been no Ministerial infidelities and
desertions, and no astounding disclosures of frauds in the Exe-
cutive Departments, now in the hour of trial and danger."

The gist of this remarkable puff we under-
stand to be this—Had Mr. Buchanan done pre-
cisely the opposite of what he hitherto has done,
not only with regard to South Carolina's treason,
but to Floyd's wholesale peculations and Cobb's
bullying persistence in bankrupting the Treasury
instead of replenishing it, he would have done
exactly right. We did not know that it was
possible to frame a laudation of the expiring
President that we could concur in, but we think
we can go this one.

THE POLICE.

The Mayor has vetoed the resolution of the
Board of Supervisors increasing our police force
by 400 men. His message yesterday informing
the Supervisors of the fact was so utterly at var-
iance with the truth that its only effect will be
to excite a smile of pity for the partisan malig-
nity which induced him to indite it. The com-
parison between the new and the old force,
which he invites, has already been made by the
people of this city, and the verdict is all but
unanimous in favor of the Metropolitan Police.
Every one knows that the old force was taken
out of his hands because he wielded it for his
own selfish ends, to the detriment of the public,
so that only men of his own party and his own
clique could approach the polls to vote, without
danger of assault. The efficient and non-partisan
character of the new police was sufficiently dem-
onstrated at the last Presidential election.

To one point of the Mayor's Message we cannot
demur. The force is quite too costly. There
is no reason why, when the earnings of the
mechanics of our city do not average
more than \$10 a week, that policemen should
be paid \$16—a higher sum by far than the
guardians of the peace in any other city in

the Legislature will refuse to comply with the
request of the Commissioners to put up the pay
of Police Captains from \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year.
For \$12 a week we think plenty of good and
efficient officers can be obtained; and as to the
captains, they receive now quite as much as
their services are worth. We need 400 more
men; but we think the force ought not to cost
any more to the city than at present. The great
objection on the part of the Common Council of
Brooklyn to making such an increase of the
force as the wants of that city demand, is its
cost. Before the Metropolitan force was orga-
nized, \$10 a week procured as many good men
as were required. Let the Legislature look to this.

CHARTER REFORM.

Gov. Morgan's suggestion of a Commission, to
be composed of our wisest and best citizens
without distinction of party, who shall be ap-
pointed to examine and revise our City Charter
and either amend it or prepare an entirely new
one, to take effect only after it shall have been
submitted to and ratified by our citizens at the
ensuing State Election, seems to meet a very
general and hearty approval here, and we think
the fact that it promises to relieve the Legisla-
ture of much labor that would otherwise absorb
a good part of the Session, will commend it to
favor at Albany also. That our City is fearfully
misgoverned and plundered, no one here doubts;
and almost every one has a project for mitigating
our municipal woes by an amendment of the
Charter. Education, Health, Police, Justice,
Cleanliness, Building, Protection from Fire, and
nearly every civic interest, is the subject of a
bill or bills which the drawers are about to
show on the defenseless heads of our law-
makers at Albany, who have not the local knowl-
edge and cannot well spare the time required for
a proper consideration and disposal of these im-
portant matters. But let the Governor's sugges-
tion be adopted, and our City will take care of
herself. We trust this will be done promptly,
but with thoughtful elaboration of details, so that
it may be done exactly right.

The Petersburg Intelligencer (Virginia) has an
article entitled "Mr. Greeley's Ultimatum,"
based on our reply to Gen. Leslie Combs's
rather peremptory letter. The title is surely a
mistake—Mr. Greeley has no ultimatum. He
is one of the Twenty-odd Millions who propose
to stay in the Union, and submit to whatever he
cannot obviate therein, as they did when Texas
was annexed, the Nebraska bill passed, the Free-
State men of Kansas temporarily crushed out by
Federal power, and sundry other events that
were to them very unpleasant.

The Intelligencer thinks the aforesaid Greeley is
"unwilling even to concede us a Fugitive Slave
law." That is not the right way of stating it.
We do most earnestly believe that slave-hunting
in Free States is a disastrous mistake—that the
South should never have asked, nor the North
conceded it. We believe that the negro who has
the energy, intelligence and nerve requisite to
insure his escape into a Free State is a danger-
ous slave, and might far better be let go than
reclaimed. We believe this on the testimony of
extensive and intelligent planters—at least one of
them an inflexible Secessionist. He casually re-
marked to us that he never wished to recover a
slave who had escaped into a Free State, and
that the great planters generally concurred
in this view. If we desired Slavery to end
expeditiously and in blood, we should wish that every
fugitive now in the Free States and Canada were
recaptured and returned to the house of bond-
age. We do not think Slavery would last ten
years under that dispensation.

Understand, however, that we have no "ulti-
mum" on this point—that we stand by the
Constitution as it is, and propose to abide the
action of a legal majority under that Consti-
tution. We want no compromise, no adjustment,
no fix-up of any kind. But when a friend so re-
spected as Gen. Combs insists on having one,
we tell him that the forcible seizure of Fugitive
Slaves in Free States is a constant source of ex-
citement and irritation—that it is a cause of
alienation and riot in the North and a curse to
the South, and we think it were better given
up. That's all.

Among the passengers from California yester-
day was Mr. EUGENE L. SULLIVAN of Nevada,
a prominent and widely-esteemed Republican,
whom the leading journals of that State, without
distinction of party, warmly commend for a
place in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet. We do not
personally know Mr. Sullivan, and we proffer no
advice to Mr. Lincoln; but the unanimity and
warmth with which Mr. Sullivan is commended
by the Press of his State combines, with infor-
mation otherwise received, to impress us with a
high opinion of Mr. Sullivan's ability and worth.

The Independent suggests Major ANDERSON of
Fort Sumter for Secretary of War under the
new Administration. A good many persons have
thought of him in connection with that post.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CLUB.—A meeting of this
Club was held last night at the rooms of the Asso-
ciation, No. 814 Broadway, Dr. Hibbard in the chair,
in the absence of President Draper. Several matters
touching the more permanent organization of the Club,
were discussed, and a report adopted encouraging the
formation of Assembly District Clubs, five delegates
from each of which will be admitted to the Central
Club as honorary members. A series of resolutions
were offered antagonistic to any compromise or con-
cessions on the part of our Representatives with the
Secessionists, and approving the action taken by the
citizens of Pittsburgh in preventing the removal of
arms and munitions of war from the arsenal in that
city to unprotected places in the South. Referred to a
Special Committee of five. After transacting some
other business concerning the admission of members,
the Club adjourned until next Friday.

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The Tammany
Democratic General Committee met last night for the
purpose of organization. The question of contested
seats for the First, Eighth, Eleventh, Sixteenth, and
Eighteenth Wards was the principal matter acted
on. After three or four hours devoted to hearing
parties on both sides, a compromise was effected in
regard to the First Ward, Messrs. Mich. Halpin, Thos.
Burns, Nicholas Dimond, and Wm. Burns having seats
accorded them. The organization had not been effected
at a late hour.

MOZART HALL.—Elections in the various Wards
were held last evening for the purpose of choosing a
Democratic General Committee, and also Ward Com-
mittees, to act for the Mozart wing of the Democracy
during the year 1861.

The Hon. H. T. Knight of Massachusetts, D. T. Vail
of Troy, C. Medina and P. Medina of Coña Rica, and

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatches to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 3, 1861.

SENATORIAL SPEECHES.

Mr. Douglas made a powerful anti-Secession,
anti-Republican, compromising speech to-day.
He did the Republicans the gross injustice of
attempting to hold them responsible for what
may ensue from the conduct of the Revolution-
ists, in the way of dissolution and war. This
attempt did not commend his speech to their
favorable consideration.

Mr. Baker was able, but long. Both speeches
were listened to by immense audiences, who now
uniformly through the Senate Chamber.

Mr. Benjamin was betrayed, by the hard
pressing of Mr. Baker, into a most unjust and
insulting attack upon Massachusetts and her
Senators, to which Mr. Wilson tried, in vain,
to get an opportunity to reply.

THE SEIZURE OF FORTIFICATIONS.